

Oxford Democrat.

VOLUME 1.

PARIS, MAINE, TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1834.

NUMBER 44

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,
IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY
GEORGE W. MILLETT.
TERMS.—One dollar and seventy-five cents in ad-
vance.—Two dollars at the end of the year.
No paper discontinued till all dues are paid, but at the
option of the Publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the usual terms;
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COMMUNICATIONS, and LETTERS on business must be
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JUGGLERS.

From an article on the "Autobiography of the Emperor
Jahanguir," in the Quarterly Review.

The author makes a characteristic transition from the grave subject on which he had been just engaged to an account of some of the feats of some Bengal jugglers, which cannot be thought but be considered among the most surprising circumstances of the age. The description of the operations of these men is, however, in itself by no means unworthy of attention, inasmuch as it shows the degree of perfection to which they carried their various contrivances for deceiving the imperial court. Jahanguir was so struck with astonishment at the wonders which they wrought, that he ascribes them without hesitation to supernatural power. The jugglers were first desired to produce upon the spot, from the seed, ten mulberry trees. They immediately sowed in separate places seed in the ground, and in a few minutes after, a mulberry plant was seen springing from each of the seeds, each plant, as it arose in the air, shooting forth leaves and branches, and yielding excellent fruit! In the same manner, and by a similar magical process, apple trees, mangoes, fig trees, almond and walnut trees were created, all producing fruit, which Jahanguir assures was exquisite to the taste. This, however, he observes was not all:—

"Before the trees were removed, they appeared among the foliage, birds of such surprising beauty, in color and shape, and melody of song, as the world never saw before. At the close of the operation, the foliage, as in autumn, was seen to put on its variegated tints, and the trees gradually disappeared into the earth from which they had been made to spring.

Major Price states, that he has himself witnessed similar operations on the Western side of India, but that a sheet was employed to cover the process. "I have, however," he adds, "no conception of the means by which they were accomplished, unless the jugglers had the trees about them, in every stage from the seed to the fruit."

"The reader will be amused with the Emperor's narrative of some more of these 'specious miracles.'
"One night, and in the very middle of the night, when half this globe was wrapped in darkness, one of these seven men stripped himself almost naked, and having spun himself swiftly round several times, he took a sheet, with which he covered himself, and beneath the sheet drew out a resplendent mirror, by the radiance of which a light so powerful was produced, as to have illuminated the hemisphere to an incredible distance round; to such a distance indeed, that we have the attestation of travelers to the fact, who declared, that on a particular night, the same night on which the exhibition took place, and at the distance of ten days' journey, they saw the atmosphere so powerfully illuminated as to exceed the brightness of the brightest day they had ever seen.

"They placed in my presence a large seething pot or caldron, and filling it partly with water, they threw into it eight of the smaller mounds of irack of rice, when, without the smallest spark of fire, the caldron forthwith began to boil; in a little time they took off the lid, and drew from it nearly a hundred platters full, each with a stewed fowl at top!"

But these feats of skill fall into insignificance when compared with the following extraordinary process:

"They produced a man whom they divided limb from limb, actually severing his head from his body. They scattered these mutilated members along the ground, and in this state they lay for some time. They then extended a sheet or curtain over the spot, and one of the men putting himself under the sheet, in a few minutes came from below, followed by the individual supposed to have been cut into joints in perfect health and condition, and one might have safely sworn that he had never received a wound or injury whatever!"

This trick we can easily understand to have been performed by means not unlike those which are resorted to upon our stage, whenever it becomes necessary to hang, draw, and quarter pantaloons in the pantomime. If it be true, as Jahanguir relates, that his jugglers also in a moment covered a pond with a mantle of ice sufficiently strong to bear an elephant, the machinery sent from England to India some time ago for freezing water must have been no novelty in this country. We should much like to know Sir David Brewster's conjectures with respect to the following, which must have been optical deceptions, and in which we trace a certain similarity to some of the stories so amusingly cleared up in the "Letters on Natural Magic."

They caused two tents to be set up, the one at the distance of a bow shot from the other, the doors or entrances being placed exactly opposite; they raised the tent walls all around, and desired that it might be particularly observed that they were entirely empty. Then fixing the tent walls to the ground, two of the seven men entering either of the tents. Thus prepared, they said they would undertake to bring out of the tents any animal we chose to mention, whether bird or beast, and set them in conflict with each other. Kabaunse-Jahau with a smile of incredulity, required them to show us a battle between two ostriches. In a few minutes two ostriches of the largest size issued, one from either tent, and attacked each other with such fury that the blood was seen streaming from their heads; they were at the same time so equally matched that neither could get the better of the other, and they were therefore separated by the men, and conveyed within the tents. In short they continued to produce from either tent whatever animal we chose to name, and before our eyes set them to fighting in the manner I have attempted to describe; and although I have exerted my utmost invention to discover the secret of the contrivance, but it has been entirely without success.

"They were furnished with a bow and about fifty steel-pointed arrows. One of the seven men took the bow in hand, and shooting an arrow into the air, the shaft stood fixed at a considerable height; he shot a second arrow, which flew straight to the first to which it became attached, and so with every one of the remaining arrows, to the last of all, which striking the shaft, suspended in the air, the whole immediately broke asunder and came at once to the earth.

"They produced a chain 50 cubits in length, and in my presence threw one end of it towards the sky, where it remained, as if fastened to some hinge in the air. A dog was then brought forward, and being placed at the lower end of the chain, instantly ran up and reaching the other end, immediately disappeared in the air. In the same manner a hog, a lion, and a tiger, were alternately sent up the chain, and all equally disappeared at the upper end of the chain.

At last they took down the chain, and put it into a bag, no one ever discovering in what way the different animals were made to vanish into the air in the mysterious manner above described. This, I may venture to affirm was beyond measure strange and surprising."

MONUMENTS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

One of the most interesting subjects which can engage the attention of the historian, the antiquarian, and the naturalist, is the monumental remains of the past in the valley of Mississippi, described by Mr. Flint, and other travelers and sojourners in the far off West. By these accounts, it appears that the impress of the leaves of the bread fruit tree, and the bamboo have frequently been found in the peat bogs, and fossil coal formations in the neighborhood of the Ohio. Pebbles of disruption, vast masses of lead ore far from the mine, stratified rocks, earth and sands, specimens of organic, animal, and vegetable remains, belonging to a tropical climate, clearly indicate some important and extensive changes occasioned by fire or water, in the whole great valley of the Mississippi. Then the regular wells, the bricks, the medals, the implements of iron and copper, buried in a soil which must have been undisturbed for ages, with the alphabetic characters written on the cliffs, as plainly show that other races of men have existed and passed away! And what a world, says Mr. Flint, must that have been when the mammoth and the megolonyx trod the plains and monstrous lizards whose bones are now rescued from the soil, and which must have been, at least, eighty feet in length, reared their heads from the rivers and the lakes.

The mighty remains of the past, to which we have alluded, indicate the existence of three distinct races of men, previous to the arrival of the existing white settlers. The monuments of the first or primitive race, are regular stone walls, wells stoned up, brick hearths, found in digging the Louisville canal, medals of copper and silver, swords and other implements of iron. Mr. Flint assures us that he has seen these strange and ancient weapons. He has also examined a small iron shoe, like a horse shoe, encrusted with the rust of ages, and found far below the soil; and a copper axe weighing about two pounds, singularly tempered, and of peculiar construction. These relics, he thinks must have belonged to a race of civilized men, who must have disappeared many centuries ago. To this race, he attributes the hieroglyphic characters found on the limestone bluffs, the remains of cities and fortifications, in Florida, and the regular barks of ancient live oaks set near them. The bricks found at Louisville were nineteen feet below the surface, in regular hearths, with the coals of the last domestic fire upon them. The bricks are hard and regular, and longer in proportion to their width, than those of the present day.

To the second race of beings are attributed the vast mounds of the earth, found throughout the whole western region from Lake Erie and West Pennsylvania to Florida and the Rocky Mountains. Some of them contain skeletons

of human beings and display immense labor. Many of them are of regular mathematical figures, parallelograms, ellipses, and sections of circles, showing the remains of gate-ways, and subterranean passages. Some of them are 80 feet in height, and have trees growing on them apparently of the age of five hundred years. They are generally of a soil, differing from that which surrounds them, and they are the most common in situations where it since has been found convenient to build towns and cities; one of these mounds was levelled in the centre of Chillicothe, and cart loads of human bones removed from it. One of these mounds may be seen in Cincinnati, in which a thin circular piece of gold, alloyed with copper, was found last year. Another at St. Louis, called falling garden, is pointed out to strangers as a great curiosity. Many fragments of earthen-ware, some of curious workmanship, have been dug up throughout this vast region. Some representing drinking vessels, some human beads, and some idols. They all appeared to be moulded by the hand and hardened in the sun. These mounds and earthen implements, indicate a race inferior to the first which was acquainted with the use of iron.

The third race are the Indians, now existing in the western territories.

We have never traveled far enough to the West to view these mounds, or to examine their characters, but we can easily imagine the feelings of the philosophical traveler, as he stands on these remains of buried ages. In the profound silence and solitude of these vast regions, and above the bones of a buried world, how must he meditate on the transitory state of human existence when the only traces of the being of two races of men, are these strange memorials. On the very spot where he stands, generation after generation has stood, has lived, warred, grown old and passed away, and not only their names, but their nation, their language, their race, has perished, and utter oblivion has closed over their once populous abodes! We call this country the New World! It is old! Age after age, and one physical revolution after another has passed over it, but who shall tell its history!—[Boston Traveller.

THE WIDOW.

The first time I met her, a glove which she dropped, and which I proffered her, gave me an opportunity of opening a conversation with her. At first, conscious of my youth, I hesitated a little, although my looks bespoke an age riper, by some years, than I had attained; but her answers were so mild, so suave, and so condescending,—her manner to me so kind and easy,—and her whole conduct so engaging and assuring,—that, before I left her, I had, although blushing, ventured on some little gallant badinage, for which, to the mortification of my elder competitors, she shook her little delicate finger at me, and tapped me with her fan. Encouraged thus, I might have proceeded further; but she knew how to commence a conquest, so she knew how to continue one; and assuming a dignity, not violent, but preceptible, she restrained my further advances; and being then sensible that an independent respect is the surest way to a woman's heart, (for I had begun to think of hers,) I contented myself, for that time, by expressing a hope that I should have the happiness to meet her again, and bowed myself away.

Again we met—"Et je contais encore quelques fleurs." The widow smiled at them, and threatened, if I persisted, to reprove me. "Cela va bien," said I to myself and retired; for my vanity, or little else, was as yet interested.

A third time we met. "Now then, Ephraim," said I, "for the coup d'essai—this time you must be serious and distant, and if she has thought upon you, the result will tell." I approached with a low and most respectful reverence; inquired after her health; without giving her time to answer, made some dry remarks on the wet weather; broached a recent murder; remarked on the Almanac, and the last new founce; and was retiring, when she said—

"But, Mr. Montague, I wish to trouble you with a commission, if you can find time to execute it for me."

I assured her I was at her service.

"Then will you have the goodness to see my carriage ordered here at twelve, as I have been out all the week, and am fatigued. Perhaps you will let me know when it is at the door, as I don't wish to be seen leaving so early."

"Allons, mon bon ami, Ephraim," thought I; "cela va du mieux." And thanking her for the honor of her commands in a tone of deep and grateful respect, I left her to execute them.

That done, and twelve o'clock came, I made my way to her. She was seated near the door and whispering to her (for the secrecy she wished me to practice gave me the privilege to do so) that the carriage was ready, I offered myself to escort her to it. She accepted my offer, and placed her arm within mine; as she did so, I felt a fluttering in my heart I was unprepared for, and as the staircase was deserted I looked up in trembling and confusion into her face, and perceived she looked at me. One instant our eyes met, and the next they were

cast down or averted, and I thought confusion was mutual—I positively shook. As I handed her into the carriage, I stammered out an expression of hope that she would feel relieved from her fatigue next day, and begged her permission to call and inquire after her health in the morning; a gracious smile, and a graceful inclination of the head, answered me, and the coach drove off.

I progressed in love and boldness, until I won from the widow's lips a confession of regard, and the sweetest assurance of it that lips can give. Never did love sit so lightly or so happily on me, though my passion for Matilde, for that she told me was her name, was ardent, and she was beautiful, fascinating, and every way engaging; but she was not to be treated with continual scenes, and her own demonstrations of love were of that nature which satisfied without ever exciting the heart. We felt rather than told each other's hopes, and thro's, and wishes, and I enjoyed serenely what I had before and have often since squandered in unnecessary or unavailing suffering. Her actions spoke more than her words, and I was too proud of her to doubt for her silence—her, and her only have I loved rationally—I loved her as a woman; others I have adored as angels, till adoration became torture—and I have plzenized myself in seeking and worshipping their attributes.

About four months I led in this way a very happy life, when it was agreed we should be married; and a *contrat de marriage* was necessary, and I was to wait upon a notary to instruct him to prepare it. To enable me to do so, Matilda explained to me the nature and amount of her property, which was ample.

"And now, Augustus," she said, "I must own I have deceived you in one point."

"Indeed!" said I, "I am sure it is in a venial one."

"It is so, indeed; but it is necessary I should now explain it to you—my name is not Matilde Perollet."

"Indeed!" said I, at the same time thinking to myself how easy a way this confession would make for my own on the same subject.

"That name I assumed to escape the importunities of relations in England. Listen, and you shall soon be made acquainted with the brief story of my life. My maiden name, you must know, was Simpson."

"Indeed!" said I, "we have that name already in our family."

"On my first marriage with Mr. Wilson—"

"Who?" I cried.

"Wilson!" she answered.

"My hair stood on end—Were you married a second time?"

"I was."

"To whom?"

"To Mr. Winckworth."

"Winckworth?" I exclaimed, "Simpson, Wilson, Winckworth! Heavens! you are my grandmother!"

From the Boston Statesman.

Washington, May 27, 1834.—There has been a good deal of speculation about the Speaker's resigning; some say the Senate would confirm him, if he would only resign, that the party may lose the benefit of his services, and give the Whigs the chance of rejecting him with a vengeance. What right have the Senate (if in fact they do) to make any conditions about confirming his nomination? Suppose Mr. Clay does threaten that he will not "consent to the nomination of any member of Congress, or any violent partizan," is that a reason that a member of Congress should resign? or that the President should not nominate a member of Congress or a supporter of the administration? We all know that Mr. Clay will do all he dare do without threatening; and what he does not do, he will threaten to do. He can never degrade himself any lower than he did by betraying his party to elevate Mr. Adams to office, and purchasing his degradation by his treachery. No man can tell what he will do, or will not do, except that he will most certainly oppose the administration and all its measures indiscriminately, according to the utmost envy and hatred of his heart, and the utmost malice and uncharitableness of his conscience.

And now a word on the passing events of the day. Mr. Wright presented the Minority Report on the Rhode Island Election: it was long, elaborate and conclusive; but the Whigs can outvote the administration party; and doubtless Mr. Robbins will retain his seat. There was some debate on the subject; but I have not space to give a very good account of it, at this moment.

In the House the subject of printing an extra number of the Report of the Bank Committee came up for discussion, and produced a very animated debate. Mr. Lytle made an able and eloquent speech on the subject; as a counterbalast to the "phrenzy" of Mr. Pinckney; and Judge Sutherland, too, scathed the poor "palmetto" with the electric fluid of his eloquence.

The Judge always reminds me of the King of Naples leading on his cavalry to the charge, dashing like a thunderbolt through the undisciplined horse of the Vlig Cossacks, and dispersing them to the four winds of heaven. He is the Murat of the House; with this difference,

that he knows when to charge without being told.

Mr. Pinckney made, as he thought, a cut at Pa., about being benighted; and contended for the propriety of debating the Report, so as to furnish an opinion for the people before they had had an opportunity of examining the Report. Judge Sutherland obscurely hinted to him, that the light that was to lighten Pa. would not be looked for from the Nullification region; and as for forestalling the opinion of the people, he thought they were quite as capable of forming one themselves on the subject of the Report, as the members of the House were for them; he wished both reports, the majority & minority, to be printed and go forth together, that the people might form their own opinion; he desired that a copy of each should be in every man's hand; and would vote for the largest number that should be proposed to be printed; thirty thousand was finally agreed on; so the people will be able to know a little something about the conduct of the Bank, and its apologies for it.

An animated debate took place on the "Silver Bill," reported by Mr. White of New York, making foreign coin a tender for government dues, and regulating its standard value. It finally passed with but one dissenting voice.—There was considerable sharp shooting, I am told during the debate; but I was not present.—The Gold Bill is soon to come upon the tapis; and I think it will meet with as welcome a reception as the Silver Bill. There is but little question that the precious metals are almost as valuable as Biddle's Bank notes; and some prefer them, I am told, to the forged post-drafts, which it is no crime to forge.

The time is coming and now is, when "Balm of Biddle" will be considered of as little value, as the reputation he has bought up with his "facilities." 'Tis a consummation devoutly to be wished.

REIS EFFENDI.

Washington, May 29, 1834.—The House has finally fixed the 30th of June, for the day of adjournment, after spending the day in debating the subject. The final vote was by a majority of upwards of 40. Mr. Adams having formerly voted for an earlier day, changed his opinion; and reasons for changing his vote, viz: that there was much important business to be transacted, and the Report of the Bank Committee, if acted upon, would occupy much of the time. In stating his reasons, he took occasion to insinuate an opinion about the propriety of presuming to bring the President and Directors of the Bank (they being citizens of another State,) before the bar of the House.—Every person, except the citizens of the District of Columbia, is a citizen of another State; and if Congress have any authority over any citizen of any State, they have over those of every State. John Anderson was a citizen of Detroit, when he was brought before the bar of the House for bribery; and Governor Houston was a citizen of Tennessee, (O! Lordy) when he was summoned to the bar for contempt. Mr. Adams went all lengths for the arrest of Gov. Houston, and thought Congress then omnipotent.

Mr. Thomas of Maryland, Chairman of the Bank Committee, replied to Mr. Adams, and cited Gov. Houston's case; and deprecated the remarks of Mr. Adams, inasmuch as they were calculated to convey an opinion on the subject, before it had been deliberated upon by the House. Mr. Thomas is a very animated and eloquent speaker; and commands the intense attention of the House. I am perfectly convinced, that any man who has a good voice, a courteous and respectful manner, will always secure the attention of the House. There are but few who have fine voices and still fewer whose manner is sufficiently pleasing and respectful to fix attention. This is the reason why the House is generally so attentive to their speakers.

The Senate were engaged most of the day debating about pensions and pensioners, under some motion or resolution, I understand, offered by Mr. Preston, who took the lead in the debate; and endeavored to show that there were a great many more pensioners than there could have been surviving soldiers. He found none to concur in his views; Mr. Webster set him right; and Mr. Sprague endeavored to show that Mr. Webster, and every body was right, I believe, but Mr. Preston. South Carolina always goes against the pension system in general, but professes to go for the real old revolutionaries in particular.

The Senate went into Executive business; and it is understood the nomination of Mr. Tappan, as District Judge, for Ohio, was rejected.

I promised to recur to Col. Benton's argument in the Senate yesterday, on his motion for postponing the consideration of Mr. Clay's new series of Resolutions for a week.

Col. B. said the Bank had expended large sums of money to diffuse information among the people—and when information was now called for, they refused to give it; that the committee of the Bank Directors gave 40 pages of testimony on a single point, upon which they now refused to be examined—(he alluded to the report of the 12 Directors.) He said in this report, they had charged the President of the United States with trying to get pos-

tion of the Bank—and that there had been a meeting of the political chiefs in 1829 for that purpose: and as they could not succeed in their design, the President turned against the Bank. He said this was either true or false; if true, the Directors ought to be willing to be examined—if false, the people ought to know it.—And why do the Directors keep back, if it be true? Are the Senate, he asked, to stand between the Bank and the House, and negative all inquiry? He hoped not—and trusted they would postpone the consideration of the Resolutions till the House had acted on the report of their Bank Committee. His motion, however, did prevail; but I do not think much will be said in the Senate before the House get to the Committee's Report, which stands for next Tuesday.

Washington, May 30, 1834.—The most important event of the day, is the notice of Speaker Stevenson's intended resignation: one that will be the choice of his successor.

The Senate were engaged to-day till near 4 o'clock, in debating a bill reported by Mr. Southard, for regulating the grade and emoluments of the Marines, so as to place them as to place them, as he expressed it on the same footing with the army. But he did not seem to understand his subject very well.

Gov. Forsyth pointed out many inaccuracies and inconsistencies in the bill, which seemed to bother the Ex-Secretary very much; though he was disposed to take all the hints in a very friendly manner. He said the pay ought to be the same as that of the Army; but Gov. Forsyth reminded him, that the cause of the difference in their pay had been, that the Marine Corps were entitled to prize money, while the army were not. Judge Leigh cross-examined Mr. Southard, much to his vexation; and to the exposure of his ignorance. Gov. Chambers gave him a push or two, which seemed to joggle his ideas a little; Frelinghuysen whispered in his ear; but I believe conveyed no consolation. All the while the Ex-Secretary blushed, and appeared very humble. I don't know the result of the case; but I will answer for it his bill don't pass the House, unless they can understand it better than the gentleman who reported it. He said it was intended to increase the pay of the corps about \$30,000, but he could not be particular, as to the amount. And why not?—the number of the corps is limited, and their pay fixed; why not be particular?—But this is his way, and his fault; he don't like to be confined to results, nor facts, he only goes for arguments.

The friends of the Polish exiles held a meeting at the Capitol last evening, at which there was quite a large audience; but only two speeches, a Mr. Richmond, a young theological student, of Philadelphia, I understand, and Mr. Frelinghuysen, who is the *accoucher general* at all at all charity meetings. There seemed to be no proper organization; and no result was produced; no mode of relief was proposed; no mode of relief was either proposed or adopted, that I could understand. It was mentioned that several members of Congress were expected to speak; but they did not make their appearance.

A Polish cap was exhibited, made in prison; and one of the Poles was requested to speak a minute and a half, that the audience might hear the "harmonious language," as Mr. Richmond expressed it. Rather in bad taste, this, I thought.

REIS EFFENDI.

We copy the following very excellent letter from the columns of the Washington Globe. It is from one of the constituents of the Hon. Messrs. Masox, and reflects great credit upon his judgment and patriotism. It moreover exhibits the acumen and discrimination with which the measures of the government are contemplated by the yeomanry of the interior. We believe with the writer of the letter, from all the information we can obtain, that where the administration loses one supporter in our seaport towns, it will gain five in the country. And so the result of our fall elections will prove. We feel also most confident in the assurance of the same writer, that in the position in which the Representative from Oxford District has taken in Congress upon the Bank question, he will be sustained by the democracy of Oxford in the most cordial and decided manner. And without giving offence to any one, may improve this occasion of saying, that all our information concurs in assuring us that the course of the Representative from Oxford has been thus far marked by an unflinching fidelity to the interests of his constituents and of a character to command the highest respect and confidence both at home and abroad."—[E. Argus.

From the Washington Globe.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the first respectability, living in the Oxford District, Me., to the member of Congress from that District, dated

NORWAX, May 23, 1834.

DEAR SIR: I received your letter of the 30th ult. on the 6th inst. Please to accept my grateful acknowledgements for the attention with which you have honored me. The recent municipal election in Portland is not a true indication of the change that is taking place in this part of the State on the Bank question, I assure you. The change in this vicinity, so far as I have the means of knowing, (and I am frequently inquiring of people from various towns in this county,) is wholly the other way. To be particular, I do not know, nor have I heard, so much as one individual who has left the republican party, or declared in favor of the Bank, or against any of the measures of the administration, since the removal of the deposits. But I do know of several in this town who have always heretofore acted and voted against us, that are perfectly hostile to the Bank, and some

of them avow their determination to vote with us in the ensuing fall elections. Judging from appearances, I am fully of opinion that our vote in this town, in September next, will greatly exceed what it ever was before. I cannot help thinking that the democratic anti-Bank majority in Oxford county, will be considerably greater than it was last fall. The pressure for money here has been a mere outcry, an imagination, until within a few weeks past, and even now it is not more severe than we have many times experienced during five years past. The result of the Portland election, and also the terrific, scarecrow, commercial embarrassments, and the thousand and one failures there, have been exhibited here with much parade in the federal papers, and in private letters to individuals here, &c., but all without producing in any degree their desired effect upon the republican party. We are unanimous in our opposition to the Bank, and all its schemes and devices. I tell the federalists that while our party in the cities and seaports is losing on the Bank question one timid or vacillating, or dependent member, we shall gain five intelligent and fearless supporters in the country, among an incorruptible agricultural community, who are not absolutely dependent on Bank accommodations for their daily bread. I long since committed myself against a new National Bank, and as far as I know the feelings of our party on this subject, it would be opposed with the same unanimity as is the recharter of the present one. Indeed, I can hardly conceive how any person can strenuously advocate the establishment of a new Bank who honestly opposes the recharter of the old. I think before the present Bank expires, (if it continues industrious in its present avocation,) it will have bestowed on the People of the United States such an "elegant sufficiency" of "information in regard to its own nature and operations," that the People will not feel the want of another dissemination of "information" among them for some time. I have very strong doubts of the constitutional authority of the General Government to establish a National Bank out of the District of Columbia, or with branches in the several States. But waiving constitutional objections, in my view, the establishment of a National Bank would be at present unnecessary and dangerous. The State Banks are abundantly able and willing to afford the Government all the "necessary and proper financial aid required by the Treasury Department in keeping, transferring, and distributing the public revenues. For what purpose then is a Bank wanted? Oh, to regulate the currency, say the bankites. Yes, if you give it power to regulate the currency of the country, it will possess the power to regulate the value of every man's property, to regulate every man's ability to pay his debts, to regulate the press, to regulate public opinion, so as to secure to itself a continuation of its privileges, and finally Government, and then to "distribute information among the People," that they are dependent on the Bank gentry for life and being forever more. I cannot help viewing any kind of a National Bank as dangerous to the public liberty, and to the stability of the Government. If a new Bank should be chartered on principles far less objectionable than the present, this new Bank would immediately have its agents and partisans in Congress, seeking to extend its powers, exclusive privileges, and perquisites, and to add to its capital, and to its time of duration, &c. This new Bank faction in Congress would be always ready to strike a bargain with other factions there, to procure an extension of the privileges of the Bank, and perhaps before the time had half expired for which the new Bank was chartered, it might be transformed into a giant even more formidable than the present. Entertaining such ideas, it is needless for me to say, that your course, and your present stand in regard to this question, commands my most hearty—though humble approval. I have shown your letter to some of my particular political friends, and have represented its import to others, and it gives me pleasure to inform you that the patriotic position you have taken and are determined to maintain, in opposition to all the measures and schemes of the present Bank, and also to a new Bank, in whatever form or garb they may be presented, is commended in the most cordial and enthusiastic manner by all. I assure you, sir, we are not insensible of the desperate assault, that has been made on the majority in the House of Representatives, and we duly appreciate the impregnable firmness, and incorruptible patriotism with which it has been sustained. Mr. Benton's speech (4 copies) on Webster's proposal, was duly received. It has been read by a large number of persons on both sides of the political question. Some of the federalists extol it highly, they were always against the paper money system, say they, it is a curse to the country, &c. This speech contains a mass of information interesting to all, and is so devoid of party asperity, that it hardly seems like a speech in Congress, these times; it ought to be circulated extensively.

From the Argus.

THE YEOMANRY AND THE BANK.

The federalists (alias Whigs) vaunt much upon pretended changes in the country, in public sentiment, in regard to the Bank of the U. S.—Let them go into the country, and they will find the Democracy as firm as the Granite hills. Causes which operate to corrupt the elective franchise in denser communities—leary avarice, bribery, deception, fluctuation and change—move not the independent lords of the soil. They till their own fields—and bow the knee only before the Giver of "the seed time and harvest." Power awes not, neither does wealth corrupt. The Bank of the U. S. might seat or its millions endeavoring to buy the perpetuity of an odious

monopoly—still you would see the staunch Yeomanry rallying in defence of the immutable principles of Democracy, which came through the blood and treasure of the Patriot Fathers of our republic.

The federalists will find that the yeomanry of the country cannot be deceived. The acts of the old Federal Party are too flagrant to deceive. Let any honest and intelligent man scan the efforts of the Bank of the U. States to obtain supremacy and power, and there is no fear that he will be deceived by the whole phalanx of Federalism, however often they may assume the name of parties, whose principles are diametrically opposite to them. Has he not seen that thirty five million institution depending on the influence of its money, defying the people, through their constituted agents? Has he not seen the Directors turning their backs upon the constituted agents of the government, refusing to exhibit their books to the inspection of a Committee of Congress, when the charter of that institution expressly declares that those books shall be always exhibited, when called for by Congress? Has he not seen an open alliance between the broken down politicians of the Federal party and this Bank, to embarrass the government, in the constitutional exercise of all its functions? Does he believe that any other spirit than hatred and revenge, could have originated the movements, which have distracted and humiliated the Senate of the U. S. for the last six months? Let him look upon the leaders of those disgraceful broils and answer. Henry Clay—twice run down on the Presidential race ground—reckless, desperate, infuriated. Daniel Webster—towering, ambitious, a sworn foe of democracy from the first moment of his political existence. Poindexter—with neither private nor public character to lose—who was elected to the Congress of the United States, according to his own confession, a professed advocate for General Jackson, but in truth a covert enemy, who was the first among his pretended friends to take open grounds against its measures. These are desperate men—with nothing to lose—who, backed by the Bank of the U. S. have sought to produce universal panic, distress and chaos, in the hope of breaking down the barriers of our free institutions—and mounting on their own odious principles, to political aggrandizement and power. The presses of the Federal party, in the pay and influence of the Bank of the U. S.—seize upon every thing which may in the least tend to distract public or private credit—and in this way, they have pretty well succeeded in disturbing and embarrassing the commercial industry and enterprise of the country, and then cry out from one extremity of the country to the other, that "It is all owing to the removal of the deposits."

It is true, the Bank of the U. S. has great power, and its friends had hoped that it was adequate to break down Andrew Jackson, and Democracy. But he has faced it, and will vanquish it—its chartered remains will fall powerless at the feet of the Hero of New Orleans.—An odious monopoly—reared over the heads of all our local institutions—capable as we have seen, of breaking down, at its sovereign will and pleasure, both public and private credit—and shutting up the streams of commercial enterprise and industry—claiming to stand above the people, from whom it derived its chartered privileges—cannot be congenial to the spirit of our free institutions—and we rejoice that Andrew Jackson had the sagacity to behold the danger, and the courage to "take the responsibility" of measures calculated to avert it.

The Whigs need have no fears but what the yeomanry of Maine and of this whole Republic will sustain the old Chieftain in his patriotic efforts—to transmit the blessings of our free institutions, in the spirit of their founders, unimpaired, to the coming ages of our happy land—for the yeomanry of the country are the pillars that have stood firm in the Temple of Liberty, throughout every vicissitude of Democracy and Federalism. They will not desert in this great struggle, and let fall the beautiful edifice into ruins,—that Aristocracy and Monopoly may mount over its dilapidated mass.

THE WHIG!!!

A friend has just called our attention to a publication, without doubt, issued by the Hartford Convention federal press in this city, entitled the "Whig or Spirit of '76 Revived," numbers of which we are informed, are sent into every part of the country. "We ask for it," say the publishers, "no other aid at the hands of the people, than that they would read it," and it is printed and distributed gratuitously, forced into people's houses and tucked under their doors. It is made up of articles taken from the old Portland Gazette, and sent abroad to illuminate the democracy of Maine, of the virulent and heated speeches of reckless political parties in Congress, and anonymous articles, which the writers and publishers are ashamed to put in any responsible paper and which no paper with any person responsible for the matter it contained, would publish. It is, as might be expected a tissue of vile misrepresentation and outrageous falsehood, bitter personal abuse of the President and his supporters, and intended to uphold the cause of the Bank, and without doubt paid for by the funds of the Bank. These publications have been issued, we doubt not, by the Bank in every part of our country, and we can see, as the expense must be very considerable, as the expense must be the refusal to permit its accounts to be investigated. Here the people may see, one fifth of the money which belongs to them, wasted in defaming the very persons whom they have chosen to office and used to oppose and embarrass our Government. If as great political changes have taken place as are pretended, why the na-

cessity of resorting to such underhand measures? why distribute inflammatory handbills? The very fact that the friends of the Bank feel themselves obliged to force upon the people such publications, shows a great degree of distrust in their own cause. The paper referred to contains merely the hackneyed and worn-out charges, which have been a hundred times refused, but we do not find from beginning to end a single allusion to the refusal of the Bank to submit its accounts to investigation. The most complete silence is observed on this topic as they are perfectly aware it is very delicate ground. Our friends, we have no doubt, into whose hands it may be thrust, will treat it with the contempt it merits, and we may expect the venal press which has issued this, will continue to issue others as long as the funds of the Bank hold out.—E. Argus.

WHIG! WHIG! WHIG!!!

We have been amused to see how frequently the Portland Advertiser, Kennebec Gazette, and their kindred, call themselves "Whigs." For why? Is it because they fear their old names will stick to them that they are so earnest to shake them off? Their old names, successively taken up and thrown by, Federalists, Federal Republicans, and National Republicans, are in themselves very good names, were it not for the associations attached to them. It was not the names, which brought disgrace upon the party, but it was the party, which brought the names into discredit with the people. Why so uneasy under the old title? Why so earnest to get a new one? Do they think the people cannot tell both them and their principles under an assumed name? Depend upon it, the British party in the last war, the promoters of the Hartford Convention, the uniform opponents of the Government of the people, the friends of high taxes and heavy duties, will be just as well known, if they call themselves Whigs every five words, as if they jogged along under the old name of Federalist, or the more modern name of National Republican. We do not profess much skill in wordy lore, but have been informed by what we do not deem good authority, that Whig is the name of a British party—yes, a British party on British ground in England,—and we are confirmed in the belief, that the authority is good, from the fact, that one of the Great British Bank Lawyers in the United States Senate called the British Bank the "Whig Bank." Duff Green, the oracle of the nullifiers insists that no one but a thoroughgoing Nullifier is entitled to be called a "Whig." Pray don't quarrel about names gentlemen, if you are united in principle. To us it seems very natural that the Hartford Conventionists, who were and probably still are for breaking off from the Union, and setting up a Government of their own in alliance with the British, should amalgamate with the nullifiers, who declare off at a moment's warning and set up for themselves. If these people are united in this most important of all political principles, being both in favor of a dissolution of the Union, and resisting the government of the people by force, but cannot bear each other's true names, Hartford Conventionist and Nullifier, why should the Democratic party complain, if they both assume the British name, Whig, and unite under that? If others like the principles of these "Whigs," it is very fair for them also to take the name. Let the name in itself be good or bad, we will run the risk of being called false prophets, if mistaken in predicting, that it will soon become quite as odious, as the names which certain neighbors of ours are now so extremely desirous of exchanging for this.

[Saco Democrat.

From the Pennsylvanian.

THE MINORITY REPORT.—The Report of the minority of the Investigating Committee came to hand on Tuesday. The author of it is no admirer of brevity, for, by actual admeasurement, the paper is double the length of the Report of the majority, and no doubt twice as convincing. We had scarcely time to measure its proportions and to skim hastily over its contents; it is evidently a labored tissue of special pleading, neither calculated to overturn the majority report, nor assist the Bank. The facts alleged by the majority are not denied; the course of the Bank is justified, its officers eulogised, and the paramount sway of the corporation is acknowledged.

We select two or three specimens. The right of Congress to clothe the Committee with the powers embraced in the resolution is denied. The one hundred and seventy-four gentlemen, according to Messrs. Everett and Ellsworth, who voted for the resolution, transcended the authority given them by the 23d section of the charter. "They had no right to enquire whether the Bank is the cause of the commercial embarrassment and distress alleged to exist! They had no right to enquire into any corruption or abuses which may exist in the Bank!—their only right of investigation is into special violations of the charter!"

"The Bank," say the minority, "is a legal abstraction. To charge the Bank with bribery and corruption is to use words which have no legal meaning, true or false." And therefore, "the parties implicated, if such charges be made out, are the President and Directors; and therefore they ought not to be compelled to criminate themselves." Such is about the amount of the Minority Report. It is intended to vindicate the imperium in imperio; and to justify the interference of the Bank with the politics and welfare of the country as may best suit its purposes, denying to Congress the power of enquiring into the abuses and of laying them before the people.

Granting—which we do not—the positions of Messrs. Everett and Ellsworth to be correct, that Congress has no power, and the Execu-

tive no right by the Government Directors, to know any thing of the movements of this frightfully dangerous corporation, no paper could have been issued by the friends of the Bank so admirably adapted to securing the destruction of this institution, and preventing the creation of another. Powerful as the majority Report is to that end, it is nothing in comparison with that of the minority, and we sincerely hope a wide dissemination of it has been provided for. Every argument which has been urged against the Bank in the abstract, is granted and exulted in by the minority. It may do what it pleases, corrupt the press, interfere in politics, shake the republic to its centre, and no earthly power has a right to interfere—it is free and independent—unassailable and unimpeachable. All that was wanting to lay the Bank quietly in its grave, was this Minority Report. Messrs. Everett and Ellsworth are its executioners.—We beg leave of the Bank to place their productions in the hands of every freeman of the republic.

FRAUDS ON THE WORKING PEOPLE.

It cannot be forgotten that a few months ago, the manufacturing companies at the Eastward, lowered the wages of their hands from 15 to 25 per cent. upon the pretence that the removal of the deposits had injured their business so deeply as to make it impossible for them to pay the same wages as formerly. The girls at Lowell and Dover denounced it at the time as a trick of their employers to reduce the wages of labor to the bare means of subsistence, and made efforts to assert their rights. The proof is now complete, that the whole was a fraud on the working people, and that manufacturing was scarcely ever more profitable than it has been during the last six months of panic-making. That it will be more so for 6 months to come, there can be no doubt—for the immense importations of specie must diminish, in an equal degree, the importations of foreign commodities, and lessen the competition in the home market.

We call the attention of the panic-making Senators, who have been for six months proclaiming the ruin of manufactures, to the following extract from a Lowell paper of Friday last, viz.

"The Merrimac Manufacturing Company, have made a dividend of six per cent. on their capital stock, for the last six months. We understand that not only that company, but that all the companies, have been doing well, and making good profits, for the last six months, and that their future prospects are extremely good."—[Globe.

There is generally attached to every political party a class of men who regard with perfect indifference the interests of their party, unless those interests are identified with their own. Interest—self-interest—with them is the primary consideration—principles, but a secondary one. Such men having no established principles, but governed exclusively by policy, will of course abandon their party and its principles whenever by so doing they think they can effect some selfish purpose. If their claims for office are duly regarded, they are sure to find something in the principles or conduct of the party as an excuse for leaving it. If they have held a lucrative office for a long time, and at length fall of being re-appointed, their pure disinterested patriotism immediately urges them to the abandonment of their old associates.—They can see the dangerous tendency of measures which they formerly supported, and the ultimate good which would flow to their dear country from the success of measures and principles which they once denounced. Such men are the Swiss-guards of political warfare—men who will fight for the leader that pays best; and the sooner the ranks of any party are purified by their desertion, the better will it be for that party.

We have been led to make these brief remarks, by the recent conduct of a gentleman who has hitherto stood high in the confidence of the Republican party. Having failed of obtaining a re-appointment to an office which he has held for some time, he is now, we understand, quite loud in his denunciations against the powers that be. Let the motives of action of such men be generally known, and no possible evil can result from their disaffection. We shall recur to this subject at a future time.

[Millburn Sentinel].

The impartial observer of the "signs of the times" cannot but have noticed that the partisans of the Bank have altered their tone materially within the last few weeks. They are not half as ripe for "revolution" as they were, and talk a great deal less about marching to Washington to "dethrone the tyrant." They have learned, from the best of all teachers, experience, that their intelligent countrymen set too much value upon their political rights and privileges, and the government which protects them in their enjoyment, to give such treasonable propositions any thing like favor or encouragement. The blood and treasure of the revolution were wasted to little purpose, if the institutions they purchased are to be weighed against the claims of the odious and overgrown monopoly, that is now striving to rule the nation, upon whose escutcheon its very existence is a blot. The bought editors and orators who have become the property of the Bank by "fair business transactions," and who have vied with each other in their endeavors to enhance the pretended value of the institution that owns them, overstepped the mark, and awakened a spirit of research and inquiry among the people, which has already proved fatal to the hopes of the golden idol they worship.—[B. Post.

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OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, JUNE 17, 1834.

The Hartford Convention "Whigs" complain that they are called federalists, and attempt to disprove the justice of the appellation, by naming over several individuals who having once acted with the federal party, have repented of the error of their ways and now support the cause of the people and the principles of democracy against those who still adhere to their Tory principles and advocate the supremacy of the Bank over the people and government of our country. It is the truth that makes these men so sensitive on the subject of a name. The opposition do not venture to call themselves democrats because they are well aware that the absurdity of applying such a name to men advocating the principles and pursuing the course of conduct for which this party are distinguished, would create ridicule and contempt. The name which they now assume and of which they are so proud, they will soon disgrace and repudiate. We are not aware that the principles of this party have undergone any change so as to render the name of federalist inapplicable. It is true that both in theory & practice they appear disposed to carry out their principles further towards the establishment of an aristocratic form of government than they formerly dared to do. The aristocracy too which they are disposed to favor is of the most morbid and contemptible kind—the aristocracy of wealth. We have heretofore given some extracts in our paper from the sentiments expressed by prominent individuals of the federal or whig party. These sentiments appear to be so common to the leading members of the party—to those who are looked up to as the champions of the Bank aristocracy, that we are fully justified in considering them as expressive of the principles of the party. We submit to the people whether a party advocating such principles are deserving of the confidence or support of the friends of equal rights. Call them federalists or whigs as you will—it is not the name but the principles of the party to which we are opposed, and no change of epithets can reconcile the people to those who are their avowed and decided enemies. The people cannot and will not be deceived by the assumption of a new name. Individual changes are frequently taking place in all parties, both political and religious. But who ever supposed that these individual changes affect the identity of the party to which they belong. We are willing our readers should look around them in their own towns and neighborhoods, and see where they find the old federal party. Individuals may have changed, but the party and its principles remain the same. It still forms the nucleus around which are clustered the proselytes they have been able to gain or purchase from the unprincipled or disaffected. The name and exterior may be changed but we repeat it, the principles and the identity of the original party remain. But we need not multiply words to prove what must be apparent to all who have eyes to see and are disposed to use them.

It is not one of the least remarkable signs of the times that the old opponents of Jefferson and Madison are taking the lead of the Bank forces and raising up the almost forgotten slanders of years gone by against these patriots who appeared to have lived down the calumnies of their enemies. For some years past the reputation of these patriots, the pride of the democratic party, has been supposed to be placed beyond reproach—the value of their services has been acknowledged, and their principles have been tested by the prosperity of the country under their respective administrations, inasmuch that one would have thought there could not have been found an individual, much less a party in our country bold enough to attack the character or principles of these men. It was reserved for the minions of the Bank in pursuance of their nefarious schemes to control the government and the people of the country—for the self styled whigs to attack the reputation of these men. The old grudge which the federal party have entertained for years against those who for so many years bore triumphantly aloft the banner of democracy, seems to be still rankling in their breasts, but until now they have not ventured to insult the feelings of the community, and set at defiance the judgment of the country, by an attack upon the character and principles of men whose memory is embalmed in the grateful remembrance of all except a few desperate and disappointed followers of the elder Adams. The manifestation of such feelings shows most conclusively what are the sentiments of the opposition in relation to the principles of democracy and those who have supported them. This in their view is a crime not to be forgiven. For many years past the expression of such sentiments has been suppressed as impolitic and imprudent, being likely to awaken those who were once or professed to be followers of Jefferson to a perception of the real principles and intentions of the party which they are now associated. We are glad to find there are those among the opposition, who have courage enough to avow their feelings and principles regardless of the consequences to the party to which they belong. If all of the opposition would speak their sentiments with equal frankness, the people would have no difficulty in deciding who are their friends and entitled to their confidence and support.

The Court of Common Pleas adjourned on Friday last. The whole week was consumed in the trial of the actions on the old Docket. The number of entries was unusually large for this County being about two hundred. One individual, Benjamin F. Perry, of Oxford, was indicted for keeping Tavern without license. He pleaded guilty, and being unable to pay the fine imposed by law was committed to prison. There were no trials for criminal offences.

THE WEATHER. During the first part of last week we were favored with unusually warm and pleasant weather, but during the latter part of the week the weather became so cold as to render a fire comfortable within doors. Our farmers begin to fear that little corn will be raised this year, unless a great and permanent change should take place in the weather.

OUTRAGE ON THE AMERICAN FLAG.

A scandalous outrage on the American flag has been committed by the Commandant of Tobacco in the arrest of Capt. McKedge, of the brig Industry, of Mobile, and the detention of his vessel, on a frivolous pretence of having contraband goods on board. Capt. McK. it appears, was bound for Lagaira, and put into Tobacco for water, where he was seized and thrown into prison. The particulars of the outrage are furnished by the Captain himself, who has since arrived in the ship, Elizabeth, in a letter to the editor of the Mobile Register. A letter from the American Consul at Tobacco to

Mr. Sobley, owner of the Industry, confirms the statement. We give an extract from Mr. McK's letter. The Captain was thrown into prison on the 13th of March, and kept there several days with little or nothing to eat or drink, and at night confined in irons.

On the 22d, I was taken before the commandant, who asked me how much I would give for my release. I told him it was impossible to pay any thing as I had nothing, and moreover I was ignorant for what I was in prison. All the reply he made me was if I would pay him twenty doubloons, I was released. He then ordered me back to prison. On the 23d I was taken down with a violent fever, and in the situation I was in, I sent him word to know the least cent he would take. The answer he made was ten doubloons, which I sent him, and on the 25th was set at liberty; and then set at liberty, they went on board and took my crew out, and made them fight in an action which took place between the Government troops, and the Commandant. On the 28th, I was again arrested by the Commandant, because my sailors wanted their wages, and was only set at liberty by promising to pay as soon as I had funds from my consignee.

PROFESSION AND PRACTICE.

We copy the following from the N. Y. Evening Star: "Eighty-three justices of the peace of the Tory party had their heads taken clear off by the Connecticut Legislature, and Whig heads neatly substituted. The ends of justice seemed to require it." The outcry made by the opposition within the last few years, against the Republican party for proscription, removals from office, &c., has been the source of more abuse against the present administration, than all other causes united; and any one who has been accustomed to place any reliance on their professions, would think these tender hearted patriots would be the last men in the world to remove an individual from office on account of his political opinions. But whenever they have the power, proscription becomes a virtue of the first importance, and the 'ends of justice' then require that the heads of all who do not belong to their political party should be taken 'clear off' without ceremony. We do not complain of this system so generally adopted by them when in power—but, if it would not be thought impertinent, should like to inquire, how they can reconcile their practice with the canting, whining hypocrisy of their professions?—[Age.]

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.

The Directors of the U. S. Branch Bank, in the city of New York, have declined to admit Saul Alley, Esq. one of the recently appointed Government Directors, to a seat at their board. It has always been usual for the Government Directors to act with the Branch board in the several cities in which they reside. But under the new system of Bank tactics, it is thought best by Mr. Biddle to exclude them from all participation in or knowledge of the proceedings of the Branches. The New York Directors pretend to exclude Mr. Alley from his seat, because they had not been officially notified by the Mother Bank of his appointment. But this was a mere pretence, for Mr. Alley exhibited his commission, given by the President, by and with the consent of the Senate, as evidence of his right to a seat. But it did not suit Mr. Biddle that he should be a witness of their management, and he was accordingly rejected. Perhaps the board were about making further appropriations for circulating Webster's speeches or Walsh's National Gazette—perhaps they had under consideration some "fair business transaction" with certain members of Congress—perhaps Noah and Webb were about to apply for a renewal of the \$2,000 dollar loan—or perhaps they were debating upon the expediency of giving an another turn to the Bank screw, for the purpose of increasing the pressure on the people.

From the Belfast Journal.

Messrs. WHITE & ROWE.—I wish to ask some questions through the medium of your paper; as long ago as when I first heard politics talked about, there was only two parties, and their names were, as near as I can recollect, Democratic Republicans and Federal Tories, and now I notice by the papers that there is three kinds, the Democratic Republican Party, the Federal-Tory-national-whig-party, and the office-seeking-antimasonic-party. I wish very much to be informed how there came so many parties, and how they got so many names, and whether their names are sir names, or given names, for I confess I do not know. I have asked several who belonged to the two last named parties, and if they know they would tell me—I want you to find out and tell me and every one else as ignorant as I am about these new names. LIBERTY.

Counterfeiters Arrested. Several active citizens of this town having made an excursion of about a week into the country, have succeeded in ferreting out a nest of counterfeiters in Mexico Oxford County and the neighboring towns. The ring leaders are believed to have fled to Canada; but they arrested David K. Gleason Simon C. Gleason and Jesse Morse of Mexico, and took them before Alvan Bolster, Justice of the Peace in Rumford, who ordered them to recognise for their appearance at the Supreme Court to be held in Paris in October. Samuel B. Parsons of Chesterville was also arrested, examined before Oliver Sewall J. P. and directed to give bonds for his appearance at the Oct. term of the Supreme Court in this County.—[Hallowell Adv.]

FIRE. On Sunday evening last, about 9 o'clock, says the Augusta Age, there was an alarm of fire in this town. It proved to be the house of Judge Cony, situated on the Eastern side of the river. The fire originated in the stable connected with the house, but whether from accident or an incendiary is not satisfactorily ascertained. It was discovered before making much progress, and the house might probably have been saved, had there been a sufficiency of water at hand. The only considerable supply however was so distant that to form the necessary lines, the fire had spread to such an extent, as to render it impossible to save the dwelling house, though its progress was arrested so as to allow the removal of the furniture &c with but little injury.

The town Engine, and that also belonging to the U. S. Arsenal, which, under the direction of Capt. Ripley, was in early requisition contributed much in staying the progress of the flames, saving the out houses, and averting the danger to which other valuable buildings in the vicinity were exposed. This fire we hope will have the effect to call the attention of our citizens to the importance of a more efficient organization of our fire department, and particularly to the necessity of an additional engine and the accompanying apparatus of ladders, fire hooks, buckets and hose, the want of which was sensibly felt, and generally acknowledged on this occasion. [Augusta Age.]

An arrival at New York brings Liverpool dates, to the 11th of May. It is stated that an arrangement has been entered into, between Don Miguel and Pedro, which will bring a speedy termination to the hostilities in Portugal and Spain.

Four out of five or the Government Directors of the Bank nominated by the President, have been confirmed by the Senate. Henry Horn, Esq. was rejected. Robert Vaux, Esq. who were so lately nominated and confirmed, have declined serving as Directors. The Bank directors are not paid for their services. So it is rather unthankful business for a private gentleman to get himself into—for if he does his duty to the country he is sure to bring down the abuse of Emperor Biddle and his Lawyers and 'other cattle bought up in the market' upon him.—[Belfast Journal.]

A Keen Retort. Jeffrey, the celebrated editor of the Edinburgh Review, married an old maid of New York. After his return, in an abusive article upon this country, he said, among other things that the American women were like pigs—pretty only when young. Dennie, of the Portfolio, retorted, that such being Mr. Jeffrey's opinion, it was strange indeed that having gone into the pen for a wife, he should have selected an old sow.

A Bank paper advertises the "House of Representatives," for sale at auction. We suppose it means only that part of them owned by the Bank; and as Biddle bought them in the shambles, it may be considered a fair business transaction to sell them as old lumber, when they are no longer serviceable.

The Globe says that Mr. Bell, the successful candidate for the Speaker's Chair, is from the district in which the President resides and has given an uniform, able, and consistent support to all his measures. He is a man of fine genius, high attainments, and distinguished for his eloquence.

A new fashion of picking pockets has been struck out by the light fingered gentry, of Boston, at least we infer from a paragraph in the Transcript, in which it is stated that a gentleman had his wallet abstracted "by means of a pair of tongs attached to an umbrella." It behooves such as have money about them to keep a good lookout for umbrellas.

The Cambridge Excitement.—We learn from Concord that ten or twelve students were examined by the Grand Jury on Tuesday afternoon, and several others yesterday morning in relation to the late disturbance at Cambridge College. A young gentleman belonging to Salem, the last witness called, had refused to testify in the case, and the question touching his right to do so was to be argued yesterday afternoon. We learn that the students who had been before the Grand Jury were satisfied with the manner in which they were treated by the prosecuting officer of the Commonwealth. It was believed by many persons at Concord that two or three of the students would be indicted others thought that no indictments would be found. Several lawyers from Boston were in attendance, at the request of the parents of the young men.—[Boston Gaz., 12th inst.]

MARRIED.

In Hallowell, Mr. Joseph Chamberlin to Miss Mary Ann Chamberlin.
In Gardiner, Mr. Greenleaf S. Rogers to Miss Sarah B. McLellan.
In Wiscasset, Mr. Curtis McCloud, of Boston, to Miss Sarah G. Smith. Mr. Henry M. Hewes, publisher of the Thomaston Republican to Miss Sarah Damon.

DIED.

In Winthrop, a daughter of Greenleaf Smith, aged about 15.
In Hallowell, Simeon Heath, aged about 50.
In Turner, Mr. Seth Ballou, aged 18.
In Wells, Miss Ann Fairfield, aged 100 yrs.
In Brunswick, of Apoplexy, Ben. Coulter, aged 29.

Notice to Oxford Congressional District.

The DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS in the several incorporated Towns and plantations in Oxford Congressional District, by delegates chosen from said towns and plantations in said District, are requested to meet on Paris-Hill, in Convention at the Court-House, on Wednesday the 13th day of August next, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the express purpose of selecting and putting into nomination some suitable person as a Candidate to be supported by the Democratic party for election at the next annual September election, to represent said District in the twenty-fourth Congress of the United States of America. Each incorporated town and plantation is requested to send as many Delegates as towns and plantations were entitled to at the formation of the Constitution of the State of Maine at its organization.

ALVAN BOLSTER, per order
Rumford, June 11, 1834.

Notice to Oxford Senatorial District.

The DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS of Oxford Senatorial District are requested to assemble through the medium of Delegates from the several towns and plantations in said Senatorial District, on Paris-Hill in Convention, on Wednesday the 13th day of August next, at one of the clock P. M., for the express purpose of selecting and putting two suitable persons in nomination for election as Senators to the next Legislature of the State of Maine; and to put some suitable person in nomination to be supported at the next annual September election for County Treasurer for said County of Oxford. Each town and plantation is requested to send as many Delegates as towns and plantations were entitled to when framing the Constitution of the State of Maine at its organization. It is wished that there might be a general attendance.

ALVAN BOLSTER, per order.
Rumford, June 11, 1834.

New Goods, CHEAP.

THE subscribers, having formed a Copartnership in NEW GOODS, just received from BOSTON. Among which are
15 pieces Black, Blue and Mixed BROAD-
CLOTHS.
20 pieces KERSEYMERS & SATINETTES
100 pieces CALICO of the most fashionable col-
ours.
60 pieces French & common MUSLINS & CAM-
brics.
20 pieces SILK of different qualities—150 Silk,
Cotton, Crape & Fancy HDKFS.
100 Bells HIBBONS, different colors.—60 Raw
Silk, Worsted, Crape & Valencia SHAWLS,
pair of Gentlemen's & Lady's GLOVES.
150 yards GINGHAM.
200 yds BED TICKING—DRILLIN GS, JEANS,
&c. for Summer wear.
3500 white & blue WARP YARN.—400 lbs
MOROCCO, PRINCELLO, KID, CALFSKIN, &
THICK SHOES.
A great variety of CROCKERY GLASS & HARD
WARE, WEST INDIA GOODS & GROCERIES
of the first quality for family use.
Also—FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN & OATS.
A large assortment of PAINTS, OIL, & MEDICINES.
All which have been selected with the greatest care
and will be sold for a small profit for Cash, Credit or
Produce.
WANTED in exchange for Goods at low Cash prices.
2000 lbs. WOOL.
4000 lbs. BUTTER.
Customers both old and new are requested to call at
the old Stand and the new—(two Store) where they
will not fail to be pleased with the above Goods both in
price and quality, and with every article that is wanted
ALFRED ANDREWS,
SULLIVAN ANDREWS,
ISAAC BUTTERFIELD.
Paris, May 26, 1834. (41)

J. H. WARDWELL,
HAS recommended business at his Old STAND
in Rumford, Concord, and elsewhere, a good
assortment of W. I. GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCK-
ERY & HARD WARE; Foreign & Domestic DRY
GOODS, at low prices for Cash or credit.
May 26, 1834. (44 & 41)

New Store, AND New Goods.

MOSES HAMMOND,
HAS opened a Store on Paris-Hill, and offers for
sale, a prime assortment of ENGLISH, INDIA,
DOMESTIC and FANCY GOODS. Together with a
good assortment of fresh WEST INDIA GOODS and
GROCERIES, of the best quality.
Also—A handsome assortment of CROCKERY and
GLASS WARE, latest style; LOOKING GLASS-
ES, &c.
Likewise—A select assortment of HARD WARE.
All of which has been selected with the greatest care,
and will be sold for a small profit for CASH, CREDIT
or Produce.
Purchasers are requested to call and examine for them-
selves.
May, 30, 1834. (40)

Commissioner's Notice.

WE having been appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of Willard Mason, late of Turner, in said County, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent; give notice, that six months from the twenty-seventh day of May last, have been allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that they will attend to that service, at the office of Wm. K. Porter on the second Wednesday of September and the third Wednesday of November next, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon on each of those days.
WM. K. PORTER, Com'r.
ISAAC GROSS. Sw 44
Turner, June 12, 1834.

BLANKS FOR SALE, by ISAAC HARLOW.

Paris-Hill, 1834.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE, Mexico.

It is hereby notified to the proprietors of lands hereafter mentioned in the town of Mexico, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that the same are listed in the bill committed for collection to the undersigned Collector of said Mexico, for 1833, in the respective sums following, viz:
Names of proprietors.
Range. No. of lots. Value.
S. Small, 3 10 100 \$ 1,600 2,60
S. Small, 4 8 200 60 75
S. Small, 5 15 100 30 37
The said Collector will proceed according to law to sell, at public auction to the highest bidder at the Tan of Levi Abbott, in said Mexico, on Saturday the fourth day of October next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, so much of said lands as shall be sufficient to discharge said taxes and necessary intervening charges; if no person shall appear on or before that time to discharge said taxes and charges. EBERHARD HARLOW, Jr., Collector.
Mexico, June 1st, 1834. Sw 44

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a license from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, I will be exposed for sale on Saturday the third day of August next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the dwelling house of the subscriber in Sumner, so much of the real estate of John Bonney, late of Sumner, deceased, as will produce the sum of two hundred and twenty dollars, for the payment of his just debts and incidental charges of sale; said real estate consists of eleven acres of wood land in lot No. 17, 3d range; thirteen acres of meadow land in the southeast corner of lot No. 16, 3d range; also, one half of one north Gore in common with Freeman Irish containing one hundred and sixteen acres in the whole; also, the home stead farm containing fifty-seven acres off of the east end of lot No. 16, 3d range, situated in Sumner containing one hundred and thirty-eight acres be the same more or less.
JAMES BONNEY, Adm'r.
Sumner, June 11, A. D. 1834. Sw 44

THE SATURDAY COURIER

The largest and cheapest Weekly Newspaper in the United States, is published every Saturday by Woodward and Spragg; price \$2 per annum, payable in advance.

THIS popular journal is printed on a sheet of the largest dimensions. No other weekly paper is comparable to it in size. It contains thirty-two columns of reading matter, each column being equal to twelve pages of a duodecimo book.

The COURIER though but three years in existence has an actual circulation of twenty-one thousand copies. This unparalleled patronage shows the high estimation in which it is every where held.

The COURIER possesses advantages over all other weekly newspapers. Its immense size admits of the greatest possible variety, and its contents furnish an extensive, useful, novel, entertaining and instructive miscellany, comprising the different branches of popular literature, such as Tales, Poetry, Essays, Criticisms, &c.; notices of the Fine Arts; Humor; Sporting Anecdotes; Sketches of Life and Manners; Police Reports; Prices Current of the Grain Markets; Foreign and Domestic Intelligence; and an abstract and summary of all matters which may possess interest for the general reader.

The original articles of the Courier are contributed by the ablest writers in the country, and in the selection of literary matter, the publishers have extensive facilities. Their exchange list includes the most valuable American journals; and among other periodicals which they receive from abroad may be especially enumerated Bulwer's New Monthly, the Metropolitan, Fraser's Magazine, London Literary Gazette, Blackwood's, Mrs. Norton's La Belle Assemblée, World of Fashion, and the United States Journal. Through their Agent, Mr. WILKINSON, they are also furnished with the choice English papers, including the John Bull, Bell's Life in London, &c.

In preparing the contents of the Courier, strict regard is paid to News. All foreign intelligence, up to the latest dates, is invariably given; and whenever a news of important matter may require it, an extra will be published. The summary of domestic affairs is more complete, correct and ample, and embodies a greater extent and variety of information than can be found in any other paper, as in addition to a condensed statement of localities, a synopsis of passing events in all parts of the country is regularly prepared and published.

The EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT embraces reviews of new publications; notices of the Fine Arts; descriptions of public improvements, &c.; remarks on general topics; discussions of suitable subjects; dramatic criticisms, &c. This department has been, and will continue to be, conducted in a spirit of the most fearless independence. Whatever comes fairly within observation shall be frankly dealt with, and no station or influence will deter the prompt and decided expression of unbiased opinion.

In fine the SATURDAY COURIER professes to be the largest, cheapest, most diversified, entertaining and instructive weekly newspaper issued from the American press. The publishers claim for its contents a character of vigorous originality, judicious selection, extensive variety, and interesting detail; and they invite comparison with contemporary publications.

PREMIUMS

Persons procuring five subscribers to this paper, and forwarding the amount of a year's subscription, Ten Dollars, will be entitled to a sixth copy gratis.

Persons forwarding ten subscribers, and remitting twenty dollars, will be entitled to an extra copy and a discount of ten per cent.

Persons forwarding fifteen subscribers and thirty dollars, will be entitled to an extra copy of the paper, and a copy of Lord Byron's Works, Sir Walter Scott's Works or any other work of a similar character and value which may be preferred.

Uncurrent notes of solvent banks received at par. Address, postage paid, WOODWARD & SPRAGG, No. 2, Atholman Building, Franklin Place, Philad.

N. B. Editors inserting the above advertisements, and forwarding a copy of their respective papers to this office (marked) will be furnished with the Saturday Courier for one Year.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

GAZETTEER OF MAINE.

NOW in press, and will soon be published, "A Gazetteer of Maine," compiled from the best sources of information, from several volumes already published, and from original papers prepared expressly for the purpose. This work will contain a sketch of the early history of Maine, a description of the counties, towns, rivers, mountains, and all the useful matter generally comprised in works of the kind. The whole will pass under the inspection and review of able judges, and assurance is given that the work shall be full, complete and correct.

We are aware that there has been imposition and deception in book subscriptions, and I wish to say that no subscriber will be required to take the book when published unless he is entirely satisfied with its appearance. It is absolutely necessary that subscriptions sufficient should be obtained to cover the expenses, which will be considerable.

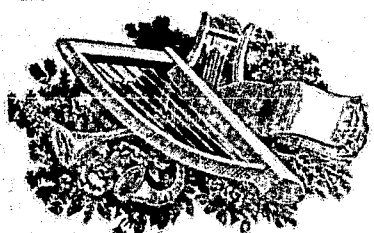
JAMES BURTON, Jr.

Conditions.—This work will contain about five hundred octavo pages, printed on good paper and new type, and well bound, and will be delivered to subscribers at two dollars per copy, and the price will not be reduced. Editors in this State who will insert this prospectus in their paper a few weeks, shall receive a copy of the work. Any person who shall procure eight subscribers shall receive a copy gratis.

Saugor, April, 1834. Sw 42

Stray Horse.

TAKEN up, in the highway in the town of BLACK MARE, supposed to be four years old, has a small bunch on her hind hind foot. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.
ROBERT ALLEN, Pound Keeper of Waterford.
Waterford May, 15, 1834. Sw 42



POETRY.

RUTH.

She clasps Naomi's neck and sighs,
And clings in wild devotion there;
And, lifting up her earnest eyes,
She murmurs, "Mother! hear my prayer!"
"If some lone dove, on wounded wing,
Should flutter to thy gentle breast,
My mother! wouldst thou coldly fling
The trembler from its place of rest?"
"That lone and weary dove am I!
The home, the hearth, I leave for thee,
In darkness, and deserted lie,
My mother! wilt thou turn from me?"
"His smile who made that home all light,
His voice, who breathed the hallow'd vow,
The ray went out in death's dark night—
The sound,—the grave hath hushed it now."
"Oh! where thou goest, I will go!"
The shrine at which thou kneel'st in prayer,
The skies that o'er thy pathway glow,
Shall see thy child beside thee there.
"Oh! where thou diest, I will die!"
Thy home is mine, and mine thy God—
The very grave where thou dost lie,
Shall shelter me beneath its sod.
"And death, whose thrilling whisper rolls,
Like thunder to the worldling's ear,
Shall come like music to our souls,
And tell that heaven and life are near!"

SUMMER.

The full ripe corn is bending
In waves of golden light;
The new mown hay is sending
Its sweets upon the night;
The breeze is softly sighing,
To cool the parched flowers;
The rain, to see them dying,
Weeps forth its gentle showers;
The merry fish are playing
Down yon crystal stream;
And night from day is straying,
As twilight gives its gleam.
And thus manhood in its prime,
Is full, and ripe, and strong;
And it scarcely seems that time
Can do its beauty wrong.
Like the merry fish we play,
Down the streams of life;
And we seek not of the day
That greets what is life.

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

O leave the gloomy city
For the mountain and the vale,
Where the ploughman trolls his ditty,
And the flowers perfume the gale.
Aye brooding o'er thy treasures
Like the Gnome that guards a mine,
O how lofty are my pleasures
When compared with thine.
Thou hast never roamed the mountain
With a pointer and a gun,
Or reclined thee by a fountain
Partly shaded from the sun;
Where the golden gleams that shiver
Through the glancing branches high,
Fall in showers upon the river
As it rolls in music by.
Thou hast never haply wandered
With the lady of thy love,
Where the glassy brook meandered
Through the lonely sunlit grove,
Where the branches darkly wreathing,
Bared the beauty of her eyes,
And the flowers round the breathing,
Gave their incense to her sighs.
And O! the bliss of blisses,
Thou hast never reared the tide
In a shallow built for kisses,
With that lady there beside;
Believe me, such a minute
On the lonely, laughing foam,
Hath a thrill of rapture in it,
Worth an age of bliss at home.
Then come to where the heather
Spreads her mantle on the hill,
And we'll roam the wild together,
Or we'll rest beside the rill—
On thy wrinkled visage now,
Till the brightest roses bloom
Shall be mirrored in thy brow.

EDITORIAL FELICITIES.

The following sketch will serve, as the almanacs say, with a little variation, to any part of New-England—
"You did not notice our meeting for the formation of a Temperance Society and the lecture, in our part of the town," says a young and very promising actor.
"No, sir, you did not send us any notice of your proceedings, and we did not hear of them in season for insertion."
"In your notice of the fire last Monday, you gave offence to several of the Firemen by stating that—did not arrive in season, without assigning the reason; and they say, they shall not take your paper any longer."
Sir, we said all circumstances required, and no more.
"Catherine Catchall says she wishes you would print more stories, such as she reads in Mr. Flathead's paper."
"You took no notice of the parade of our company of Rangers, last week," says a newly elected young officer, with his plume waving and epaulets to shining upon him—"other papers notice such events—but you keep driving upon politics, week after week, as if the most inter-

esting proceedings which take place among us were beneath your notice. We are determined to set up a new paper, which will be more interesting."

Well, Captain Dandy, we are out of the train band, and have not the power of ubiquity. We were even out of the sound of your life and drum, and knew not till this moment that you had a parade.

"We like what you said the other day, about the proceedings of our Independent Company of Young Volunteers. You touched that subject about right," said one of the members.

Well, we are glad any body is pleased. But he is scarcely gone, when another with disappointment in his countenance says:—

"Miss Graceful was not pleased with the remarks in your last paper concerning the address made to the Independent Company of Volunteers, on delivering their standard. She is too modest for praise—too sensitive for rebuke. She dislikes to have any notice taken of her performance, or any remark made upon them."

Indeed!—Well, that seems to be her peculiarity, not our fault. Truly, it is a singular case, but the world is full of strange things. "Grandma wants more accidents and murders."

"Mr. Hickory says your paper has too much about the deposits and not enough about the Bank."

This is part of the catalogue. For an editor to attempt to please all, or to give offence to none, is the most ridiculous thing ever attempted. We had rather see one as independent as a lord, or as saucy as a tin pedlar, than to see him afraid of publishing any thing, which truth and public welfare require—any thing but a newspaper which can neither please nor displease.

THE YANKEE vs. THE NULLIFIER.

"Down east," observed a southerner, to a Yankee, a cow, a calf, and a calico frock, is said to be a girl's portion—and that's the place you came from."

"Well," replied the Yankee, "people have to be born pretty much where other folks say, barin' accidents. An' your from the place, ain't ye? where a potter-patch, with cracks in't so wide, that the grasshoppers are picked up at the bottom by handfulls—all their necks broke trying to jump over—is a portion for the oldest son. My father told me," continued the down easter, "he was once riding by one of your great farms, observing the wretchedness of the land, he said, 'the feller that owns this must be pluggin' poor;' 'not so poor as you think for!' answered a voice from the blackberry bushes! 'For I don't own but one third on't—my father gin away one third to get a man to take tother!'"

CANDOR. A well dressed drunken fellow staggered into the Police Office, yesterday noon, and reeling to the bar, said to Justice Wyman: "I am judge, the greatest drunkard in all America, and that's not slow; because I consider it a virtue to excel in some one thing. Now I go ahead in getting drunk faster and longer than any man living, and there's no mistake about it; and now I submit myself to your judgements for justice. You know my name—now pronounce my sentence; my name's Stewart—Ned Stewart—drunken Ned. If you give me liberty, I'll try to enter into a defence and free myself; but I'd much rather be committed till I'm sober, and then I'll argue the case with you. I know a judge like you can argue as well when he's drunk as when he's sober, but I'm not of that sort—so do your duty." His request appeared reasonable, and he was committed.—[N. Y. Transcript.

Parson A. belonged to a temperance society, all total abstinence men; one of his friends had strange misgivings of the minister's cold water propensities. "Pray, Mr. A.," said he, "what is meant by total abstinence?" "Why," answered the shrewd clergyman, with a sly sneer "it means not to drink so fast as to choke yourself."

Keep me from my friends. Mr. J. (in his juvenilia) went to a club, and his appearance was any thing but respectable, he borrowed a pair of breeches of a friend. In the course of the evening the lender called out to him, "J., don't you sit down in the damp there with my breeches." A friend who condescended with the embryo critic upon this expose, offered to lend him a pair of unmentionables for the next meeting—he did so, and J.—had hardly entered, when his benefactor exclaimed aloud, "J., you may sit down wherever you like in my breeches."

From the Democratic Free Press. OPINIONS OF THE BANK.

"I conceive the establishment of the U. S. Bank, as a direct violation of, and dangerous to the free spirit of the Federal Constitution, and oppressive and hostile to the free institutions of the American people."

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

"I can never give my sanction to an institution, which is capable in any emergency, of controlling the mercantile interests of the community. I cannot recognize the authority of congress to charter a bank."

JAMES MADISON's Veto on the U. S. bank.

"Banks and other vile freaks, have thrown the majority into the hands of those who were shapen in Toryism, and in British idolatry did their mothers conceive them."

JOHN ADAMS.

"As soon as the bank charter was obtained, its friends began to build up princely fortunes for themselves at the cost of the widow and

orphan, and all honest persons who had subscribed for stock. The people have furnished thirteen persons (a majority of the directors) with a cudgel to break their own heads; for they can fix the value of every acre of land from Florida to the Lake of the Woods."

NILES' REGISTER, 1819.

For a long time I saw with pain, the advances of an aristocratic moneyed institution, which threatened to cast a poisonous mildew over our precious liberties. They would have rendered our fair country a passive instrument in their hands, in which case, freedom would have vanished from among us."

GEN. LAFAYETTE, 1834.

"The establishment of a National Bank not being constitutional, and not being in his opinion the proper remedy for the then existing evils, he proceeded to examine what was."

DANIEL WEBSTER, in 1816.

"What am I to think of a moneyed corporation wielding funds larger than the revenue of this nation, that tells the nation to its face that it will spend as much money as it pleases on the press, and deal with the President as it would deal with felons. I have barely time to say, go on with your work of extirpating such a corporation. In such a warfare with it, I am with you heart and hand."

RICHARD RUSH, 1834.

A PROPHECY.

"I conceive the establishment of this Bank as dangerous to the safety and welfare of this republic."

HENRY CLAY, in 1811.

"We are in the midst of a revolution."

HENRY CLAY, in 1834.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four. ON the Petition of POLLY BRADFORD Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Martin Bradford late of said County, deceased, having presented her first account of administration of the estate of said deceased.

Ordered, That the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of June next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLK, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four. ON the Petition of CHANDLER CUSHMAN Administrator of the estate of Caleb Cushman late of Paris in said County, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts which he owed at the time of his death, and fifty-three cents and paying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

Ordered, That the said petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of June next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLK, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four. ON the Petition of JONAS WESTON Administrator of the estate of Reuben Stockwell, late of Livermore, in said County, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of five hundred dollars, and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

Ordered, That the said petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of June next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLK, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four. ON the Petition of POLLY MARSTON named Executrix in a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of Isaac Marston, late of Livermore, in said County, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered, That the said Polly Marston give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Livermore in said County on the eighteenth day of September next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLK, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four. ON the Petition of JOSEPH HOLLAND Guardian of Mary Howe of Canton, in said County, a noncompos, having presented her first account of guardianship of the estate of his said ward.

Ordered, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Canton in said County, on the seventeenth day of September next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLK, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of LOUISA EMERY, late of Hartford in the County of Oxford, Single woman, deceased, by moving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to said deceased estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to WM. BARD.

Hartford, May 27, 1834.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four. ON the Petition of POLLY BRADFORD Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Martin Bradford late of said County, deceased, having presented her first account of administration of the estate of said deceased.

Ordered, That the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of August next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLK, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four. ON the Petition of ESSE COOLIDGE Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Samuel M. Keep late of Jay in said County, deceased, having presented her first account of administration of the estate of said deceased.

Ordered, That the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County on the fourth Tuesday of June next at ten o'clock in the forenoon and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLK, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four. ON the Petition of ZOR BARRELL Administrator of the estate of Isaac Leavitt late of Turner, in said County, deceased, having presented her first account of administration of the estate of said deceased.

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Turner in said County, on the nineteenth day of September next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLK, Register.

Sheriff's Notice.

PURSUANT to Warrants from MARK HARRIS, Esq. Treasurer of the State of Maine, to me directed, requiring me to collect the Taxes assessed in the following Townships and tracts of unimproved lands situated in the County of Oxford, for the year 1833.

Township No. 1,	14 67
" No. 1, Letter A	5 94
" No. 2, Letter A	5 99
Letter B	6 72
Township No. 7,	2 09
" No. 4, 1st Range,	2 14
" No. 5, 2d Range,	2 19
" No. 2, 2d Range,	2 82
" No. 3, 3d Range,	2 94
" No. 5, 3d Range,	2 00
" No. 6, 1st Range,	4 45
" No. 4, 2d Range,	2 32
South half No. 1, 4th Range,	2 42
One fourth No. 5, 5th Range,	1 55
Andover Surplus North,	1 68
Fryeburg Academy,	6 41
Township No. 8, now Byron,	12 53
One Twelfth No. 1, 6th Range,	1 32
Township D, to J. Gardiner,	1 44
Surplus of C,	1 28
Hamlin's Grant,	2 39

I hereby give notice that, unless said Taxes and all necessary intervening charges are previously paid to me the subscriber, so much of said Townships and tracts of unimproved land will be sold at Public Vendue, at the Court House in Paris in said County, on Monday the 28th day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon as will be necessary to pay the same respectively.

ALDEN BLOSSOM, { Sheriff of
Turner, May, 26, 1834. { Oxford Co.
6w 42

CORNS.

THE celebrated ALBION CORN PLASTER affords instant relief, at the same time dissolves and draws Corns out by the roots, without the least pain.

Certificate.—"To those afflicted with Corns on their feet I do testify that I have used the Albion Corn Plaster with complete success.—Before I had used one box it completely cured a Corn which had troubled me many years. I make this public for the benefit of those afflicted with that painful complaint. WM. SHAW. Flushing, L. I. Feb. 28." Price 50 cents per box.

DR. REEPE'S AROMATIC PILLS, FOR FEMALES.

THEY purify the blood, quicken its circulation, assist the suspended operations of nature, and are a general remedy for the prevailing complaints among the female part of society. The Pills are particularly efficacious in the Grees Sickness, Palpitation of the Heart, Giddiness Short Breath, Sinking of the Spirits, Dejection and Disinclination to exercise and Society. Married ladies will find the Pills equally useful except in cases of pregnancy, when they must not be taken; neither must they be taken by persons of hectic or consumptive habits. Price \$1,50 a box.

Also, the celebrated CAMBRIAN TOOTHACHE PILLS, which give immediate relief without the least injury to the teeth. On trial this will be found one of the best remedies known for this complaint. Price 50 cts. a box. None are genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper, by the sole proprietor T. KIDDER, immediate successor to the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY.—For sale at his Counting Room, over No. 99, Court-st., near Concert Hall, Boston, and also by his special appointment, by SMITH & BENNETT, Norway Village, who have also for sale all of the justly celebrated medicines prepared by him. e6ply

DR. JEBB'S Rheumatic Liniment.

THIS highly approved and long celebrated application for Rheumatic Disorders, is carefully prepared according to the Original Recipe of Sir Richard Jebb, Baronet, Physician to her late Majesty and Royal Family. It is doubtless true, that the excruciating pain, the deformity, deformity and premature old age, which are the usual attendants and consequences of this dreaded disorder, are suffered by many persons from utter despair of a cure, or frequent disappointment in the efficacy of the numerous pretended antidotes used to effect this purpose. But those who have made trial of Dr. Jebb's Rheumatic Liniment, even in obstinate cases of long standing, and of the most severe character, have received dessential relief, and many have been cured in a few days, some in twenty-four hours, as a number of persons in Boston and vicinity, who were formerly afflicted with the Rheumatism, have very fully and satisfactorily testified. Certificates are in the possession of the Proprietor, which prove the most thorough and surprising cures by means of this most powerful Liniment in cases where other approved applications have totally failed. The Liniment is also used with signal success, and may be confidently recommended, for Chilblains, Bruises, Sprains, Numbness, Stiffness of the Joints, &c.—Price, 50 Cents.

The following copy of a letter to the Proprietor is inserted as one among the many proofs of the surprising efficacy of Dr. Jebb's Liniment in the cure of the Rheumatism.

To the Proprietor of Dr. Jebb's Liniment.

CHARLESTOWN, (Mass.) June 23, 1827.
Dear Sir—I deem it a duty I owe to suffering humanity, to acquaint you, and through you the public, (should you think best,) of the unexpected and surprising cure performed on myself by the use of the above most excellent Medicine. I have been for more than thirty years, and sometimes most severely, afflicted with the Rheumatism; have been frequently rendered perfectly helpless, and in consequence confined to my bed, when it has required two persons to move me, being in such extreme pain. I have several times been under the care of the most eminent physicians, but procured only temporary relief. I one day noticed the advertisement of Dr. Jebb's Liniment, with the testimonials accompanying it, and was induced to try a bottle, which I used without much sensible benefit. I concluded however to persevere, and bought another bottle, and was greatly relieved, and by the use of half the third bottle was wholly cured, and have never since had a return of the pain, which I had not been free from a month at a time for thirty years; and it is now more than three years since I was cured. I would most earnestly advise every person suffering under this painful complaint, not to despair of a cure so long as they can obtain "Dr. Jebb's Liniment." You are at liberty to make any use of this you may think advisable.

Most respectfully yours,
CALEB SYMMES.

Prepared from the Original MS. Recipe of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by T. KIDDER, his Immediate Successor and the Sole Proprietor—Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug-Store, corner of Court and Hanover Sts., near Center Hall, Boston, and by his special appointment, by Smith and Bennett Norway Village, where the above may be had, together with all those valuable Medicines prepared by the late Dr. Conway; and by his special appointment, they may also be had of various Druggists, Booksellers, Postmasters, &c. throughout the country. None of these Medicines are genuine without the written signature of T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper. e6ply

Sheriff's Sale.

TAKEN on execution, and will be sold at public vendue at the dwelling house of Joshua Smith in Norway, on Monday the sixteenth day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, all the right in equity which Reuben Hill has to the Farm where he now lives in Norway, the same being mortgaged to William C. Whitney for about eighty dollars.

H. W. MILLETT, Deputy Sheriff.

Norway, May 15, 1834. 3w40

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of CHARLES BENJAMIN, late of Livermore, in the County of Oxford, Cabinet-maker, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to REUEL WASHBURN, Admr.

Livermore, May 27, 1834. 3w 42

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, my wife, ORPHIA B. JONES, has gone from my bed and board, and entirely deserted me, without any justifiable cause;—I therefore prohibit any person from harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

TURNER, June 5, 1834. 3w 43

DAVID H. FARNUM.

Notice!

WHEREAS, MARIA my wife has left my bed and board, and having made suitable provisions for her to live with me, but the refuse so to do; I hereby forbid all persons trusting or harboring her on my account, for I will not pay one cent of her contracting after this date.

Rumford, May 12, 1834. e6ply